

[54] **ULTRAMICRO-QUANTITATIVE
DETERMINATION OF ACETONE AND KIT
SUITABLE THEREFOR**

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[56] **References Cited**

PUBLICATIONS

Peden, J. of Lab Clin. Med., vol. 63, No. 2, Feb., 1964,
pp. 332-343.

Siegel et al., Clin. Chem., vol. 23, No. 1, Jan, 1977, pp.
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[57] **ABSTRACT**

Process for ultramicro-quantitative determination of
acetone comprising (1) reacting radioactive molecular
or cationic iodine with the acetone contained in a sam-

ple from biological preparations in a strong alkaline
solution to produce radioactive iodoform according to
a haloform reaction quantitatively, (2) reducing the
non-reacted molecular or cationic radioactive iodine to
a radioactive iodide, (3) separating the radioactive iodo-
form from the radioactive iodide, and (4) measuring the
radioactivity of the radioactive iodoform by any con-
ventional method. Two types of assay kits suitable for
use in this determination of acetone comprise respec-
tively:

(A)

Reagent 1 = a radioactive iodide;
Reagent 2 = an oxidizing agent;
Reagent 3 = an alkali agent;
Reagent 4 = a reducing agent;
Reagent 5 = an acetone standard solution;
Reagent 6 = a surface active agent; and
Reagent 7 = an anion exchanger.

(B)

Reagent 1 = a radioactive iodide;
Reagent 2 = an oxidizing agent;
Reagent 3 = an alkali agent;
Reagent 4 = a reducing agent;
Reagent 5 = an acetone standard solution; and
Reagent 6' = a non-hydrophilic organic solvent,

each of the reagents in the two kits being in separate
containers.

18 Claims, 2 Drawing Figures